



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Medical Officer of Health

STEPHEN KNIGHT

M.B, B.S (Lond), M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P, D.P.H.

Lexham Lodge,
Charlton Kings,
Cheltenham.

Telephone: Cheltenham 25746/7.

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector

DOUGLAS G. MASLING,

A.F.S, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificated Public Health Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor

Telephone: Cheltenham 26614/5

Council Offices

Copt Elm Road,
Charlton Kings,
Cheltenham,
Glos:

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966

(as from June 1966)

Councillor H.O.C. Millward (Chairman)

Councillors: Mrs. E.L. Allpress, E.A. Croker, G.W. Enoch,
C.H. Gardner, W.H. Hartley, G.W. Mitchell,
H.G. Powell, Mrs. I. Stanton, V.G. Stanton,
C.F. Taylor, R. Winrow.

STAFF

D.B. Cox - Assistant Surveyor (Resigned September 1966)

W.G. Davies - Pests Officer (Part Time)

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the
Charlton Kings Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1966 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District. The report is prepared as required by Circular 1/67 of the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to Mr. D.G. Masling, the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for the sections of the Report contributed by him.

The estimated population for 1966 was 9,390. The annual increase being 520 which although not as large as in the previous year shows considerable growth due mainly to extensive private housing development in the District.

The number of births 159 was the same as in 1965 but owing to the increase in population the Birth Rate 16.9 per 1,000 is slightly lower and somewhat below the national average 17.7.

102 persons died during the year, the Death Rate being 10.9 per 1,000 population which is below that for England & Wales 11.7 and favourable to the Urban District. Only two infants under one year of age died, so that the infantile mortality is at an average of 12.6 such deaths per 1,000 live births, below the corresponding averages for England & Wales 19.0 and Gloucestershire 15.9 but with such small numbers annual variations occur.

Measles was again prevalent but the incidence of other forms of infectious disease was extremely light. The level of immunity amongst the child population is high because of the continued good response to the campaign for immunisation and vaccination.

Complaints were made during the summer months of discolouration of the mains water supply. The North West Gloucestershire Water Board had the mains in affected areas immediately flushed out but the problem is complex and difficult. The Board carried out additional treatment of the water at the source and have a programme for cleaning and relining of the distribution mains.

A block of nine flats is in course of construction, three of them being set aside for elderly persons. A special feature of these flats is the electrically heated warm air system of central heating.

I am grateful for this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to members of the Council for their continued support and to my colleagues for their ready co-operation during the year.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLTON KINGS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area(in acres)	3,399
Registrar-General's estimate of mid-year population (including members of the Armed Forces)	9,390
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1966)	3,151
Rateable Value (at 31.12.66)	£321,050
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,270

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the Urban District.

1. <u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate.....	151	82	69
Illegitimate.....	8	5	3
Total	159	87	72
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	16.9		
Area Comparability Factor (Births)	1.00		
Corrected Birth Rate (16.9 x 1.00)	16.9		
2. <u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u> (per cent of total Live Births)	5.0		
3. <u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate.....	2	-	2
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total	2	-	2
Still Births Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	12.4		
4. <u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	161		
5. <u>INFANT DEATHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
(i) Death of infants under 1 year			
Number: Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-
(ii) Neo-natal Deaths under 4 weeks	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-
(iii) Early neo-natal Deaths of infants under 1 week	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA Cont'd

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.6
Legitimate " " " " Legitimate live births	13.2
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	Nil

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks
per 1,000 total live births) 6.3

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week
per 1,000 total live births) 6.3

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under
1 week combined per 1,000 total
live and still births) 18.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	None
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

<u>DEATHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Number	102	52	50
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	10.9		
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths)	0.97		
Corrected Death Rate (10.9 x 0.97)	10.6		

USES OF DEATH

The causes of death in the following table are classified under the Abbreviated List of International Statistical Classification:

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	1	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	6
Coronary disease, angina	19	9
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
Other heart disease	8	9
Other circulatory disease	-	6
Influenza	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH (Cont:)

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
23.	Pneumonia	2	1
24.	Bronchitis	3	2
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	4
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	-	2
34.	All other accidents	1	-
35.	Suicide	2	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	Total:	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>

CANCER

Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 population:

	<u>England & Wales</u>		<u>Charlton Kings U.D.C</u>	
	<u>Persons</u>		<u>Persons</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Cancer of the Lung	0.966	0.179	0.21	Nil
Other Cancer	1.537	1.830	1.7	1.9

Deaths from all forms of cancer approximate to the national average during the year.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.7	16.0	12.4	17.93	16.9
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.4	13.4	10.3	12.29	10.9
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) Deaths of infants under 1 year)	20.2	7.9	Nil	37.74	12.6
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (Deaths of infants under 1 month)	15.0	Nil	Nil	31.45	6.3

COMPARISON WITH THE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLANDS AND WALES ETC., FOR 1966

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>County of Glos.</u>	<u>Charlton Kings U.D.C.</u>
Live Birth Rate	17.7	19.14	16.9
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)	15.4	13.9	12.4
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births - deaths of Infants under 1 year)	19.0	15.9	12.6
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births - deaths of Infants under 1 month)	12.9	10.6	6.3
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births - deaths under 1 week)	11.1	9.1	6.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths under 1 week)	26.3	22.8	18.6
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.7	10.76	10.9

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTION AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1966
(excluding Tuberculosis)

	Under		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 and Age		over unknown		Total	
	1 year													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis, para- lytic, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	8	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Under		5 - 14		15 - 44		45 - 64		65 and		over		Total	
	5 years													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Scarlet Fever

Only one case was notified this year.

Diphtheria

The District continued free of Diphtheria as it has done since 1944.

Whooping Cough

Only one case was notified, the campaign for vaccination of infants was most successful.

Measles

Only 23 cases were notified. Measles has a biennial incidence and 1966 was not an epidemic year in the district.

Poliomyelitis

No case was notified.

Dysentery

No case was notified.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified, a position which reflects with credit on the food shops and food handlers in the district.

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar
General

1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter Total

(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED NIL
(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS NIL
(d) FATAL CASES NIL

AGENT	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1966

Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1966 was as follows:-

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	<u>Under 1 yr.</u> 1966	<u>1 yr.</u> 1965	<u>2 - 4 yrs.</u> 1962-64	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u> 1952 -61	<u>Under 15 yrs.</u> Total
Primary Immunisation	54	38	6	4	102

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following table sets out the details of the records of vaccinations received during the year:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>2 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>15+ Total</u>
VACCINATION	23	34	11	6	1 75

The number of immunisations against Diphtheria represents approximately 70% of the annual number of births and is fairly satisfactory. Similarly vaccination against Smallpox is about 50% and this figure although not entirely satisfactory compares favourably with elsewhere.

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Respiratory	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-
Other forms	-	-

New Cases

Children

	<u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>All persons</u>
Respiratory	-	-	2
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-
Other forms	-	-	-
	<u>Total</u>		2

Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1966 was as follows:-

<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-pulmonary</u>			<u>All forms</u>
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
10	7	17	-	-	-	17

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

The Food Hygiene regulations require that clean food should be dealt with only by clean persons in clean premises, using clean equipment.

Food shops and similar establishments are inspected regularly to ensure that the food is wholesome and the premises comply with requirements.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

1948 and 1951

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

These Acts give the local authority powers for the compulsory removal of aged and sick people in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. The compulsory powers were not used during the year but a number of old people living alone and in failing health have been visited from time to time. A little regular help often enables them to carry on living in their own homes and prevents insanitary conditions arising. This assistance is usually given by the Home Help Service.

An Old People's Welfare Committee operates in the District. The Committee helps to co-ordinate local services both voluntary and statutory for the elderly and members act as visitors in their area. Mrs R. Coleridge is the Hon. Secretary of Charlton Kings Urban District Council Old People's Welfare Committee.

The Old People's Clubs are most useful, they look after their members and report instances in which help is required.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Samples taken under the Public Health Acts are sent for bacteriological analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Oxford. The laboratory is part of the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Ministry of Health and no charge is made for making use of its services.

Chemical examination of specimens is undertaken by the City Analyst, Worcester.

Home Help Service

This Service is organised by the County Council and a charge is made according to a scale of assessment.

The Home Help takes over the running of the home where the housewife is temporarily incapacitated through illness.

As noted elsewhere, the service is very useful to old people who can no longer manage the household duties because of infirmity.

Appeals for assistance from the Home Help Service should be made to the Divisional Health Office, Council Offices, Charlton Kings.

Telephone No:- Cheltenham 25746 and 25747

Nursing in the Home

The Area is covered by the District Nursing Association under the control of the Health Committee of the County Council.

Information is available from the Divisional Health Office, Charlton Kings.

The District Nurse is:- Nurse M.V.Clifford,
"Bermalee",
Little Herberts Road,
Charlton Kings.

Telephone:- Cheltenham 52523

Child Welfare Centre

Meetings of the Charlton Kings Child Welfare Centre are held in the School Road Youth Hall every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

To:- The Chairman and
Members of the Charlton Kings
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am grateful for the opportunity of being able to contribute to this Annual Report in giving details of and commenting upon the Public Health aspects of the work of my Department during 1966.

Whilst once again in the field of housing the vast majority of development took place in the private sector, the rate of increase in development was not maintained as in previous years. This was due to the economic situation primarily but also to some extent to the fact that the land available for housing development is dwindling.

As the amount of available land continues to lessen, it is proper that consideration must be given to the redevelopment of the older parts of the district and in this respect some preliminary survey work and thought has been given to the area centered around Church Street. It is quite natural that any such proposals would have it's critics, it is, nevertheless, the Council's obligation and duty to consider every environmental aspect of such an area, in particular the housing conditions and the recreational and social needs of the community.

Throughout the year under review, the refuse collection service operated regularly and efficiently and in this achievement I acknowledge the work of the Collection Staff.

With regard to the disposal of refuse, however, whilst the present arrangements for the use of the tip belonging to the Borough of Cheltenham, are most satisfactory, there is an obvious problem in the long term. The cuttings of the disused Cheltenham - Kingham Railway line offer a solution as a tipping site and negotiations for it's acquisition were in hand. Initially there was public opposition to this projected scheme with the Council being urged to adopt disposal measures other than tipping. Such measures, as incineration, pulverisation, etc., are possibilities, but grossly uneconomical on the small scale of a district such as Charlton Kings where the weekly yield is of the order of 45 tons only. On the other hand, I consider that the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping, even in it's most efficient form, is now quite unacceptable when carried out in the close proximity of houses and the Council's decision to use only those parts of the railway line remote from residential areas for disposal of house refuse, is wise. It has to be recognised, however, that the long term problem can only be solved by the adoption of methods such as incineration under the auspices of a consortium of Authorities serving a large population.

Whereas the number of complaints made by consumers regarding unsound food is relatively small, being four for the year, it is encouraging that the four people concerned have come forward to register their complaints and to enable investigations to be instituted. There must clearly be many more incidents of this nature which are never brought to the Council's notice. This is unfortunate since investigation of complaints can often lead to the improvement of methods and practices at retailers and manufacturers premises.

I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Council for their confidence and assistance throughout the year. I would also like to thank the Officers and Staff for their support and contribution towards the work summarised in this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
D.G. Masling,
A.F.S., M.A.P.H.I.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

During the year, two existing premises were connected to the supply and 100 new premises. The latter connections involved the laying of some 943 lin.yds. of 3" and 4" mains.

20 samples of water were taken from consumers premises for bacteriological examination and satisfactory results were obtained in each case. One chemical sample was taken during the year and the analytical return was satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWEPAGE.

The sewerage system is connected to the treatment and disposal works owned and operated by the Cheltenham Borough Council. The system is predominantly "separate", surface water being discharged into the River Chelt or its tributary streams. All drainage schemes for new housing projects are required to be separate.

There were no major extensions or alterations to the sewerage system during the year.

Three notices were served under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with a defective sewer in the London Road and a further portion of the sewer concerned was relaid where it became the Council's responsibility. With the exception of one length of sewer in the Cirencester Road area, which has now been relaid in larger size, the sewers have proved to be adequate in capacity to accommodate increased flows from new development.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly door to door collection of household refuse was operated throughout the year. Two vehicles, a 25 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewery Fore and Aft Tipper and a 7 cubic yard Karrier side loader are utilised with an overall staff of seven men including drivers.

An incentive bonus scheme operated throughout the year, based upon the number of premises collected per man per day over the standard norm of 72 premises/man/day. This scheme undoubtedly assisted with the problem of maintaining sufficient manpower for this work. The task of the refuse collector is arduous and is made none the easier by the present types of bins used for storage. These bins are of the order of 20 lbs. in weight and this weight, in some cases as much or more than the refuse contained in it, has to be borne from the rear of the house to the vehicle and returned. The introduction of paper sacks to replace metal bins is, I consider, very desirable and justifiable on the grounds of hygiene and economy of labour.

The tendency for an increase in the volume of refuse was again apparent. The increase in volume is, however, to some extent offset by a decrease in density, particularly in the new housing developments, where methods of heating, other than by solid fuel, have been adopted. A scheme for the collection and disposal of extraordinary household refuse is operated, Householders being charged with the labour and vehicle costs of the collection.

The disposal of refuse during the year took place at the Clay Pit, Raywards Road, Charlton Kings, which is an old clay working operated as a tip by the Cheltenham Borough Council. The method of tipping is by the "controlled" method.

Reference has been made in the introduction to this report of the problem of future refuse disposal sites and the efforts being made to acquire the disused railway line for this purpose. This latter site would offer sufficient

space for approximately 8 years, although this term would be substantially reduced if disposal facilities are shared with the Cheltenham Borough Council. If a policy of disposal by tipping is to continue for some years, the problem of providing additional and larger capacity vehicles to cope with the increased travelling to tip, will have to be faced. Whereas these added costs may not bring the overall disposal costs up to the level of disposal by incineration, they can become considerable, particularly if the point of disposal is many miles distant from Charlton Kings.

HOUSING AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is almost entirely residential in character, the working population being mainly employed in industry, commerce and offices in the adjoining Borough of Cheltenham.

The small number of people employed within the district are engaged mainly in laundering, catering, the retail trade, light engineering and agriculture. Over the past two years, however, there has been an increase in the number of persons employed in offices in particular since an Industrial concern has developed it's offices within the district.

The level of houses in owner occupation is high with a resultant good general standard of housing accommodation. There were, nevertheless, seven houses in which formal action was necessary for closure or demolition, under the Housing Act, 1957. The central area around St. Mary's Church in which there are many houses, approaching obsolescence, but perhaps not strictly unfit by present housing standards, received further consideration during the year

A block of nine two bedroomed flats, incorporating electric warm air heating, was commenced for the Council during the year for completion during 1967.

There were no cases of "statutory" overcrowding during the year.

Analysis of the applicants on the Council's housing waiting list, shows that the most need is now centred upon elderly persons, both couples and single persons, with a lesser demand from younger married couples.

(a) Housing Statistics Summary.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be in some respect unfit for human habitation | 15 |
| (2) | The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority | 8 |
| (3) | The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:- | |
| | (a) the serving of Notices requiring the execution of works.... | Nil |
| | (b) the making of demolition or closing orders | 7 |
| | (c) the making of clearance orders | Nil |
| (4) | The number of notices served requiring the execution of works.. | Nil |
| (5) | The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice. Public Health Act 1936, Housing Act 1957 ... | Nil |
| (6) | The number of demolition or closing orders made | 4 |
| (7) | The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 16, Housing Act 1957 | 3 |
| (8) | The number of houses demolished | Nil |

(b) Improvement Grants.

(i) <u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Refused</u>
By Owner occupiers	6	-
By Landlords	1	-

Improvement Grants (Contd)

(ii) Amount Paid in Grants (8) £1,205

(iii) Amenities provided

Fixed Bath or Shower	7
Wash Hand Basin	8
Hot Water Supply	8
Water Closet	8
Food Store	6

(iv) Discretionary GrantsApprovedRefused

By Owner occupiers
By Landlords

1

-

-

-

(v) Amount Paid in Grants (1) £80

(c) Rent Act 1957

Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of certificates issued	Nil
Number of undertakings accepted	Nil

(d) Provision of new Housing Accommodation

Number of dwellings erected by Council	Nil
" " " " " Private Enterprises	157
" " " acquired by the Council	Nil

(e) Applicants for Housing Accommodation at 31.12.64.

Families with two or more children	15
Families with one child	24
Childless couples	5
Elderly couples and persons	38
	<hr/>
	82
	<hr/>

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

(a)

Classification

Type of Business	Number	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises complying with Reg. 19.
------------------	--------	----------------------------	--	---

Catering

Hotels	2	2	2	2
Licensed Premises	9	9	9	9
Works Canteens	1	1	1	1
School Canteens & Kitchens	4	4	4	4
Butchers	3	3	3	3
Grocers & Greengrocers	12	12	12	12
Fish Friers	1	1	1	1
Off Licences (Grocery)	4	4	4	4
Confectioners	1	1	1	1
Sweets/Confectioners	5	5	5	5

(b) Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| (1) for storage and sale of ice cream | 18 |
| (2) for manufacture of sausages | 2 |

(c) Poultry Processing Premises.

There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

(d) Food Hygiene

There were no legal proceedings instituted in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Where any defects or contraventions were encountered, all being solely of a minor nature, these were dealt with on an informal basis and rectified by the proprietors concerned.

Complaints made by the public regarding food included a mouldy pie, fish finger with foreign body, mouldy shrimp paste, and potato crisps with foreign body. In the instances of the fish finger and the potato crisps, the foreign bodies were in both cases found to be pieces of burned potato substance which had been missed during cleaning processes. The articles sold and found to be mould affected, arose entirely from poor stock rotation and retention for sale over and above the proper shelf life. Although no proceedings were taken in these cases, letters of warning in very strong terms were sent to the vendors concerned. In particular, concern was expressed regarding the lack of an identifiable code marking on perishable products, whereby the retailer and the Public Health Inspector might be able to know the expiry of shelf life.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There were no further licences issued during the year and the number of licensed sites remains as four with a total of seven caravans thereon. Each site is provided with a piped water supply from the Town's mains and three are connected to the main sewerage system.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

One licence was issued during the year. Satisfactory conditions were maintained at the premises in accordance with licensing requirements.

PEST CONTROL

The figures given below indicate an increase in the number of complaints of rats and mice during the year (75 against 51 in the previous year) and an increase in the number of properties inspected during survey (204 against 119). The Rodent Operator is a full time Council employee and is allocated other duties when not engaged on rodent control work. The service is free to occupiers of all dwelling houses, and includes treatment for other pests, e.g. wasps, moles, flies etc.

	Non <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties inspected following notification.	75	2
Number infested by (a) Rats	45	2
(b) Mice	19	-
Number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than complaint or notification.	204	21
Number of above infested by		
(a) Rats	8	2
(b) Mice	4	-
Treatments for other Pests		
Wasps	67	
Moles	8.	
Other Pests	14	

PEST CONTROL (Contd)

The sewage system was baited and treated, where infested with rats, twice during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT - 1950.

One premises, a motor vehicle garage, was the subject of complaints from nearby residents during the year. The complaints referred in particular to the repairing of cars with a pneumatic tool. Observations and visits were made during and out of Office hours, but the use of this particular tool was only temporary and no actionable nuisance could be established.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1959.

PREMISES	No. of Premises on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7, is enforced by the Local Authority.	18	15	NIL	NIL
(3) Other premises in which Sec.7, is enforced by the L.A. (excluding cutworkers).	8	19	1	NIL
TOTALS	26	34	1	NIL

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	1	1			

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY

PREMISES ACT 1963

- (a) The report below covers the period from 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966 and is as submitted in accordance with Sec. 60(2) of the Act and in the manner prescribed.
- (b) There have been no exemption certificates sought or granted.
- (c) No accidents were reported during the year and in fact no such reports have been received since the implementation of the Act. Whilst the types of premises registered in the district are not those generally in which employees may be prone to accident, it is perhaps appropriate to wonder whether employers are fully conversant with and aware of their responsibilities in this respect.
- (d) Where contraventions or defects have been found during inspections, these have been dealt with by way of informal approach and this method has achieved good results.
- (e) Where appropriate all plans submitted under the Building Regulations are scrutinised for the purposes of the Act.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year.	No. of premises registered at the end of the year.	No. of premises receiving general inspection
Offices	1	13	5
Retail Shops	2	30	16
Wholesale shops	-	1	-
Catering establishments and Canteens	1	9	6
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Total	4	53	27

TABLE B - Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises - 43

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	228
Retail shops	80
Wholesale departments	9
Catering establishments	32
Canteens	10
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	359
Total males	138
Total females	221

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES (Contd)

TABLE D - Exemptions - Nil

TABLE E - Prosecutions - Nil

TABLE F - Inspectors - 1
Other Staff - Nil

